CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

All letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) *must* be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass.

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Agricultural Department.

Farm Work for May.

May is the *planting* month for all New England;—we *sow* broad cast in most of the states in the month of April, but seldom perform field planting before the commencement of May. Some farmers in all these states prefer to plant their corn early in the month, while others are in no haste to put their seed in the earth before the twentieth. For ourself we can say we have been as fortunate with the crop when planted at this latter date as when planted earlier. Corn that is planted two early in the season is often caught by a cold turn of weather; it turns yellow, becomes stunted, and will never afterwards be so thrifty as corn planted at the right time.

Many farmers last year for the first time practiced spreading the whole of their manure evenly over the ground, and all of those with whom we have conversed are pleased with their new practice. Every farmer will have fine manure enough to spread broadcast over his arable ground provided he does not put too many acres—and when he considers that the labor of manuring the same acre in both modes—that is, in the hill and broadcast, in the same season is nearly doubled compared with the mode of spreading only, he should pause and consider whether he should not for one season try the easier mode.

Corn should not be buried more than an inch deep in any soil. It starts more vigorously at this depth than when put deeper in the earth. Corn and cucumbers require a great share of warmth, and it is quite absurd to endeavor to hide the productions from the genial warmth of the sun.

ASHES ON CORN.

Those who plant corn on green sward should endeavor to procure ashes to put on each hill; and the sooner they are spread after the corn is covered the better will be the effect. We warn the inexperienced against putting wood-ashes in the hill with the corn lest the strong alkali which they soon make should destroy the young shoots from the kernel. Ashes have a tendency to drive away worms, and they always promote the decomposition of the matter contained in the green sward. Those who have poudrette to apply can put it in the hill with the corn, and they can put it on the hill as they do wood-ashes. When applied to the surface it should be done just before the first hoeing, as the corn will take care of itself as soon as its roots have extended to spread manure.

MODE OF FURROWING.

Most people use a horse plough to mark out the rows for the corn—some plough every way in order to make the rows more straight. There is much labor in this and very little advantage; for whether we cross the plough along once or twice we generally form a hard and low bed for the reception of the seed. If the field has been well ploughed and harrowed we make a better bed for the corn by simply dragging a chain—or what is still easier by letting the horse drag a simple frame over the ground, with two or three teeth in it, set at a proper distance from each other—we can then mark out three rows at a crossing and leave a trench well prepared for the seed. A little frame with two teeth only, will accomplish twice as much as a plough, and it may be made by any man in half a day.

THE CORN-PLANTER.

But any man who has a half dozen acres to be planted with corn will in one season save the expense of an iron planter such as has been manufactured by D. Prouty & Co., and advertised in this paper—these planters have been proved and there is abundant evidence of their efficiency in dropping and covering the seed in the most perfect manner. A man has nothing to do but to mark out his rows—he will find his corn dropped and buried more nicely than boys or men will do it with the hand hoe.

POTATO PLANTING.

Some kinds of potatoes are a long while in ripening, and these should always be planted in good season, for unripe potatoes require a stomach as strong as a horse's to digest them. There is another good reason for planting potatoes early—they will be more likely, as seasons rise, to escape the drouth of summer, which often curtails one half the expected harvest. These dry turns of weather happen more often in August than in June and the fore part of July. Early planted potatoes often escape a late drouth, the most usual drouth of the season. Care should be taken that no potatoes be planted in wet ground—the seed is more liable to rot in such case than corn.

May and July are the busiest months of the season, and the boys must expect no holiday in May before all the field planting is finished. Old Election week may still be expected to return, and all the laws in the country cannot make us forget "the last Wednesday of May."

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

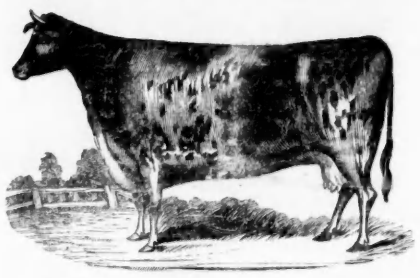
A very bad custom once prevailed of assembling together on election day, and conspiring against those birds which sometimes pick up a little seed grain in the fields. Many towns have granted bounties on the heads of crows and blackbirds on the supposition that they were among our greatest enemies. But the policy is erroneous—we should be over-run with insects if the birds did not assist to destroy them. The crow is the master robber of the whole tribe of birds, and he will help himself to corn in the hill when he cannot otherwise procure it. It is quite provoking to witness his depredations when he has a nest of young ones crying for bread, and we are tempted to hang him up after we have killed him as an example to all others in like cases offending. But the term of his depredations is short, and a little prudence will prevent them.

We once knew a benevolent old man—God bless him!—who would sow half a bushel of corn at a time over his fields, and give all classes of birds liberty to pick for themselves. All this cost him less it is true than the labor which many farmers bestow on scare-crows and traps, and paper and twine placed about their field in the planting season to save the covered grain. But this old man would not pine and grieve if it had cost him a few cents more to make such a compromise with the innocent depredators than it would have done to make war upon them.

Breeding Swine.

Farmers who raise their own pigs should be very careful to let the breeders have room enough, and not to disturb or shift them from pen to pen for some weeks before littering. Sows will often devour their own offspring when shut up in close pens, or when disturbed, about that time. Some good farmers practice throwing into the yard some pieces of *salt pork* or other *meat* on the supposition that the female has an unusual craving for animal food at this season, and that this occasions her unnatural destruction of her young. Great caution must be used in feeding the mother during the first 24 hours—if she be then cloyed with food she looses her appetite and will pine for a long time in consequence of it.

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops—he may raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from two acres of meadow. [Genesee Farmer.



THE AYRSHIRE COW.

THE Ayrshire is a Scotch breed of cattle which has been latterly much improved in shape by crosses with the Alderney or the Holderness breed, but it has been doubted whether the milking qualities of the original race have been much improved by crosses.

The Ayrshire was known as a distinct race *fifty* years ago but it was then small and ill shaped. We introduce this cut to our readers not for the purpose of persuading them to procure from abroad stock of this kind for the dairy—though we much doubt whether the English have any superior to these—but to point out a little more distinctly what points should be regarded in the selection of dairy stock.

This print represents the cow as more full in the chest than any of this breed which have come under our notice, but in other respects the likeness is a very fair one, and we have a number of cows scattered about the State which will come up nearly to this mark. It will be noticed that the head and the horns are small.—These are excellent points in cattle and are an indication that all the bones of the animal are small. And it is an old maxim that cows with large horns have never much butter to spare—too much is required as nutriment for the horns. The legs are slender and of only moderate length—the back is straight—the neck of this is not quite so long as the necks of Mr. Cushing's of Watertown. The udder is of good size and the teats large. The proportions throughout are good, and we wish to see no better shaped cows than the modern Ayrshires.

If we should pay more attention to these important points when we make selections of breeders from the country or from our own stock we might materially improve our dairy animals and in time be nearly certain in our calculations upon the qualities of their future progeny. And when a farmer reflects that some cows will yield three times as much milk and butter as others of the same size and kept at the same cost, he must deem it important to pay strict attention to the quality of his stock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pasture Land.

FRANKLIN, April 21st, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

I have a few questions that I wish to propound to you, and I will mention them as they occur in my mind. I have a pasture that is mossed over and instead of keeping six or eight head of cattle well, it keeps two or three miserably through the season. I wish to change the growth from moss to grass. It is too far from home to carry manure and plant.—It must be subdued. It is over to berry bushes. Would it be well to get a crop of rye? How would it do to plant it with potatoes and use plaster? The soil is a gravelly loam and rather springy.

2d. I have another piece of pasture land that I wish to seed to grass. I sowed buck-wheat last year; if I should sow it with buck-wheat again in May and when it gets full in bloom or a little past, to plough it in, would there not be seed enough on the green stalk which is ploughed under for another crop? The seeds on the under part of the head of the wheat ripen and become quite hard before the top of the blade is out of bloom; that is, would not the seeds that are turned under be sufficient to seed the land again? Would they vegetate?

3d. Will you let me know the best method of making currant wine.

4th. Can you give me a preventative against a pig's destroying her young.

By answering these questions you will much oblige a constant reader of your interetsting paper near

TUCKERTOWN.

In regard to our correspondent's first pasture, we are of opinion he will make it no richer by taking off a crop of rye or of potatoes—he will render it still poorer than it is by cultivating it without manuring, and it is too far off to be manured, therefore he should take off no exhausting crop from it. If plaster suits his land he will have no kind of difficulty in bringing in rich pasturage by sowing two bushels to the acre with or without ploughing—and the only way to determine whether plaster will prove beneficial, is to try it—it is quite an easy matter to purchase one bushel and sow it. If it suits the soil it will kill all the moss and bring up clover.

If the pasture is wanted for the cows this summer it will be best not to plough till after haying is over. When the cows are turned to fall feed we can plough their pasture and seed it on the furrow.—Rye may be sown with the grass seed *to be fed off* next summer and not reaped.—We choose to sow as soon as the first of September. If the pasture is not wanted this season and the object is to enrich it, two crops may be ploughed in at less expense than the cost of a coat of manure.—The first ploughing may be in the latter part of June—the second in the latter part of August when it should be seeded to grass. Buck-wheat is the best article to be sown in June to be ploughed in.

As to the second pasture which had buckwheat on it last year, that may be ploughed and sowed in the fore part of May with buck-wheat, and if the last year crop seeded out as much as usual, but little seed will be required. We commonly choose to let the wheat grow about six weeks when it will be in full blossom before ploughing but (it may be allowed to stand a little longer) so as to produce seed enough to be turned in for the next growth, though we have some doubt whether the green crop would prove quite as valuable if suffered to stand so long. We need more experiments before we can settle this question.

On ploughing in buckwheat no roller need to be used to lay it flat. We are assured by those who have tried it that the top of a shrub-oak bush lashed on to the right of the beam will effectually lay down the wheat close enough to be buried by the furrow.

No great skill is required to make *currant wine*. The berries must first be mashed; if the quantity is small a barrel or a half barrel with one head will do for a mortar, and a pestle or pounder may be formed of a board or plank. When the berries have been well mashed the pumice may be put into a coarse clean bag, and this bag may be squeezed in a cheese press, or a cider press or on any platform where a lever may be used to make the necessary pressure. It is usual to mix three parts of water with one of juice, and the water should be put to the pumice before pressing.

Two and a half pounds of brown sugar are usually put to one gallon of the liquid. The cask in which it is put should be filled and when fermentation takes place the scum will rise and run off. One gallon of good currant wine is worth two gallons of stuff which is commonly sold as wine in our stores.

An answer to the fourth inquiry will be seen under the heading "Breeding Swine"—an article prepared for last week's paper. The least *disturbance* will often occasion a sow to eat her pigs. Hogs which are suffered to run at large will stray off into the woods and hide their pigs. It is believed that in such cases they never destroy their young.

Fifteen years ago a farm in western New York, of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for $4000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry, that the owner was last year offered for it $40,000. He refused the offer, upon the ground that it actually netted him the interest of $60,000. [Newburyport Herald.

Onions—Believe not every Tale.

Inexperienced farmers and gardeners are cautioned not to adopt every idle theory which they may happen to see in print. We recently noticed a recommendation to shift the ground often and to adopt the rotation system in the cultivation of onions. Old gardeners well know that onions thrive better on land which has borne them for many years in succession than on a new patch. This is the case also with buckwheat and a few other vegetables—these are exceptions to the general rule. We are assured that *Hemp* will flourish for twenty years in succession on the same plat of ground, and that although the land must be made quite rich in the outset it requires no more manuring.

Care of Cows.

At this season of the year milch cows should have a little meal daily—one quart will be sufficient. Meal is far preferable to roots for new milch cows. Roots may be given when cows begin to give a diminished quantity of milk, but now, and on their first going to grass, they need something to sustain them rather than to cause their milk to flow more freely.

Capital.

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits, for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from *the manner of using it;* for the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; *but without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated;* at the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact, assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit [illegible] outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to [illegible] thus, supposing twenty-five dollars be the lowest, and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent, the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows, that a capital of 5,000 dollars, expended in the cultivation of 200 acres, will only yield a profit of 500 dollars, while, if applied to no more than 100 acres, it would produce 1,000 dollars; therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size. Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage; some, in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by future savings; others, from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors: hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrear, wages ill-paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, duns, and final ruin!—While he, who prudently commences with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and thus, while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behooves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to insure success. [British Husbandry.

Resources of the West.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, in alluding to the question of a war with Great Britain, has some novel but interesting speculations under this head. The editor remarks, that when a country goes to war, it must depend upon itself. If it has not within itself all the necessaries and comforts of life, as well as the munitions of war, it cannot carry on a successful war. How is it with the United States for provisions? It is well known that the United States raise provisions enough and can increase the amount indefinitely. But where do these provisions come from? New England is occupied with manufactures, and the South with growing cotton. The latter depends wholly on foreign commerce, and in time of war, is, except for home manufactures, useless. Let us take first wheat. The comparison among the States, in respect to this essential article is curious enough.' He proceeds.

"There are fifteen states of the American Union which do not raise wheat enough for their own consumption. A part of these raise a portion for their own wants. But there are others, (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, which are almost wholly dependent on other states for their bread.

But what is more curious, the entire surplus required for these fifteen states are furnished by three, Ohio, Virginia and Pensylvania. These three states furnish surplus wheat enough, at the American rule of consumption, for nearly three millions of people. To illustrate this contrast, it appears that Ohio alone raises more wheat than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland and Missouri, all put together. Such a fact shows, strong as demonstration, the great natural resources of the State.

The next great articles of provision are Pork and Beef. These are products found in all quarters of the Union. But far the largest portion of hogs are found in the West; and of cattle more than the average.

The results of these facts is, that the Ohio Valley is rapidly developing its great natural capacity, as a grain growing and self-dependent country.

In time of war this is everything. The armies of Napoleon, could they have been landed on the shores of America, would have been comparatively useless in the plains of the West. They would have found no great fortresses to seize upon, they would have been harrassed and driven to destruction by a people every where present, but no where to be conquered."

Quality of Milk.

Several cups have been successively filled while milking from one cow, producing the following results: In this case, the quantity of cream was found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced; in different cows, the proportion varied, but in the greater number the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as 16 to 1; but, as in some cases the difference was not so much, a fair average might be considered as ten or twelve to one. And the difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking, the cream given by the first drawn milk being thin, white, and without consistence, while that furnished by the last, was thick, buttery, and of a rich color. The milk remaining in the different cups presented similar differences, that which was drawn first being very poor, blue, and having the appearance of milk and water, while that in the last cup was of a yellowish hue, rich, and to the eye and taste resembled cream rather than milk. It appears, therefore, from these experiments, that if, after drawing seven or eight pints from a cow, half a pint remains in the udder, not only almost as much cream will be lost, as the seven or eight pints will furnish, but of such a quality as gives the richest taste and color to the butter. This fact has been corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds good with respect to the milk of all other animals. [Blacher's Essay.

Lamp Black.

We had occasion to learn some things respecting the manufacture and sale of this article a day or two since. It is not too insignificant to be imported in considerable quantities from England, but the American manufacture is preferred. The Baltimore market, we believe, is chiefly supplied from Virginia. It is made in the following manner. A log cabin is built, say 16 feet square; round the interior of this building are hung white curtains; in the centre of it, upon the ground is placed a pile of heart pine, and this is covered with earth in such a manner as to permit the smoke to escape when the pile is fired. Part of the product of this slow combustion rises and settles on the curtains, from which it is afterwards shaken off and put into a tin mould lined with paper. These moulds purport to contain some of them a pound and others the fraction of a pound. The papers are then taken from the mould and packed in casks and sold.

Of all animals, of whatever kind, those with the smallest and cleanest bones, are generally the best proportioned, and covered with the best and finest grained meat; they are the hardiest, the healthiest, and best feeders; able to bear the most fatigue while living, and worth the most per pound when dead. [Colley.

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible. [Genesee Farmer.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The Season.

We must consider this one of our most backward seasons thus far but still it may prove propitious in the close. When fruit trees are kept back so long they are not so liable to be injurd by spring frosts as when they come out early, yet backward springs make winters long, and farmers who calculated to use up all their hay will be short before it is time to turn out to grass.

The early October snow soon melted away again last fall in the vicinity of Boston, but in Vermont, and in parts of New Hampshire the case was different, and in some districts there has been snow enough for sleighing for six months in succession. Thus their winter commenced in earnest unusually early, and the continued cold of the month of April has caused a great scarcity of fodder for cattle in districts where it has been usual to winter as much stock as possible. Many farmers therefore have been forced to resort to the old practice of turning their young cattle into the woods and felling down trees for them to browse on to keep them from actual starvation.

Hay is in great demand and many cattle have been driven to more Southern districts for sale at this unusual season of the year. Last Autumn there was no complaint in those northern districts of a want of hay, and most farmers supposed they should have an abundance, and such are the very seasons when there is most danger of a scarcity in the spring. When an alarm of short crops of hay has prevailed extensively in the fall, we seldom fall short in the spring All are put on their guard and are more prudent in the use of the fodder which can be secured. And there is another reason why short crops are less apt to disappoint us than those of larger growth,—the quality of the fodder is better; there is more heart and substance in it when but little is grown on an acre than when more bulky stalks cover the ground and prevent the admission of the sun and the air.—Heavy burthens of grass have less nutritive matter in them in proportion than less burthens.

Mitchell, the Forger.

The last accounts of this fellow, late a member of Congress from New York, are from Montreal. He is reported as living cleverly in the gambling line in that city and bidding defiance to legal process from the United States. Civil suits may be served on him from this quarter, but our people cannot proceed against him with criminal prosecutions without the consent of the Canadian authorities.

Suppose he pleads, in a civil suit for the money he obtained by his forgeries, that he is not *indebted*—that he never *promised* to pay, &c.,—but that he *stole* the money, or obtained it by *fraud*; would the Canadian Courts consider the civil remedy merged in the higher offence—in the crime of forgery!

May Day.

Young ladies who may wish to procure flowers enough for a nosegay must rise early this morning or they may not find a supply. Flowers are scarce just at this time. If they will rise half an hour after daylight and look half an hour in an easterly direction they may chance to see one of the most glorious sights which has ever been exhibited to the eyes of mortals. Such a sight was often seen by our industrious ancestors of both sexes—and there are many now living who will testify that they have witnessed it.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The last accounts from Pennsylvania show that the Legislature is totally unable to control the banks of the State. One party wishes to let them continue to issue bills without redeeming them—another party would stop them and make them wind up at once or pay specie—a third party would give them a little longer time to repent and return to an honest course of dealing. Many of the legislators are closely connected with the banks and they will vote for nothing which will jeopardize their own interests. It is time that legislators were at home on their farms.

Starving Cattle.

The Baltimore Farmer gives a sad account of the appearance of cattle in the State of Maryland. He says the less by starvation in that single State will not be less than two thousand neat cattle and twice that number of sheep and lambs. The winter began so early and has held out so long that all the wheat straw has been consumed. The editor wonders how we can stand it in New England.

We are much used to long winters.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

The May number of this popular work came to hand yesterday. The principal articles are—

British Navigation Act;
The Social Influence of Trade, &c.;
Remarks on "Free Trade;"
Coins, Weights, and Measures;
Liability of Insurers to pay Contributions;
Profits of Marine Insurance, &c.;

Saxton & Pierce, 133 1-2 Washington street, are agents for the work

DESTRUCTION OF PLANTS. We regret to learn that the green house of Col. Wilder, the President of the Horticultural Society, has been partially destroyed by fire, at Hawthorne Grove in Dorchester. The Colonel has many rare and valuable plants, some of which have been lately imported, and many have been destroyed by the fire.

EMMONS, charged with the murder of Charles Reed, was brought into the Police Court on Wednesday and after undergoing an examination was committed to the common jail to await his trial at the Supreme Court on the 11th of May next.

EVIL TIMES. Seventy-four murders and sixty-three suicides, in the United States have been noted since the commencement of January last.

More particulars of the Murders in St. Louis.

We learned yesterday afternoon from a St. Louis paper, that the scoundrels who murdered the two clerks and fired the store of Simonds & Morrison for the sake of obtaining money, failed of getting it, as the safe was found locked close when it was drawn out from the fire.—The two clerks who were murdered were very likely young men about twenty two years of age—One was from Worcester county. Great exertions are made to discover the rogues. The loss of Simonds & Co., will be 40 to 50 thousand dollars.

ANOTHER MURDER. The same paper states that an old lady and her two sons living in the township of Florisant, had accumulated $100 with which they contemplated to purchase some land—that they consulted a neighbor to learn the best means of keeping their money until they could use it. Soon after, on returning home from their work, they discovered the dead body of their mother, whose head appeared to have been split open with an axe, and the hundred dollars were gone.

The neighbor who was consulted has been arrested, and is under examination—no names are given.

A Wet Spring.

We hear from all quarters, that the spring is backward and that the continued rains have kept the plough from the field until an unusually late day in April. We were told yesterday that good hay brings twenty dollars per ton at Leominster. In Pennsylvynia and in parts of New York, cattle have suffered much and are obliged to get their living in the woods.

The prospects of the coming season are good, and a few old fashioned sunny days, would render our pastures good receptacles for our herds of cattle. We cannot learn that grass or grain was winter killed in any considerable degree, and backward seasons are more favorable than forward ones, to fruit trees of all descriptions.—We shall suffer some, in consequence of the unusual length of the winter; but prudent people, who are always preparing for a scarcity, will now have an opportunity to sell off their surplus hay.

CRUELTIES PRACTICED AT THE FARM SCHOOL. We learn from the Daily Mail that two boys have been most shamefully abused at this Institution, by the Superintendent, A. M. Locke. It is stated that the boys have been obliged to do penance by walking *barefoot* on the frozen, icy beach, until their feet were shockingly frozen.

The managers will undoubtedly inquire into this outrage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The sixteen lines of S. A. E. with capital letters at the commencement of each are received. We publish in our paper nothing but *prose* and *poetry*,—and we are decided that these lines are neither.

Several communications from farmers are on hand and will appear in due course.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. As soon as the result is known, we shall make our readers acquainted with it. Thus far the Democratic party has gained in the election of State officers, while the Whig party has gained in the election of National Representatives.

THE [illegible] PRESIDENT. Much anxiety is expressed for the fate of this vessel which should have arrived in England many days ago—she has not been heard from.

NEW POST OFFICE. In *South Walpole* a new Post Office has been recently established and Mr. Truman Clarke has been appointed Postmaster.

FORGERY. A minor about 19 years of age named ROBERT CRAGIN was brought into the Court yesterday, charged with forging a Check on the Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank of $241.

The Check purported to be signed by Grant & Daniels, paper dealers on Union street, and was presented to the Bank yesterday morning and paid. In a short time afterwards it was discovered to be a forgery. A messenger was sent immediately to Deacon Grant and a description given of the rogue's person. Mr Grant at once mistrusted Cragin, who formerly lived with him. Information was given to Mr Clapp, who went first to the Eastern Railroad depot, then to the Lowell Railroad, and finally to the Worcester Depot where he found the young man standing on the platform. He answered his description so well that officer Clapp stepped up to him and said, "Cragin do you live to Deacon Grant's yet." He said he did not—Clapp then took him into the office and told him he wanted the money he got for that check. Cragin at first denied it, but finally said he had spent some of it, and took out a silk purse and handed it to Clapp. It contained $121. He then said he had spent the rest, subsequently when he was away from the depot, he said he had given $120 to another boy to keep. It has since appeared that this boy was at the Depot when Cragin was arrested.

The lad formerly lived with Deacon Grant, but recently has been at the Farm School. He is said to be a good penman. He was bound over in $800 for his trial in the Municipal Court.—[Times.

More Burglary.

The store of Messrs. Henry Bailey & Co., No. 15 Court street, was entered by means of false keys on Thursday evening, during the temporary absence of the young man who sleeps there.—The robbers forced a drawer in the back part of the store, where they found the key of the safe, with which they opened it, and took out a small carton, in which was a pocket book containing about $150 in bills. They also took a quantity of gold military lace, but becoming alarmed, probably by the return of the young man, they escaped through the side door, leaving the carton, with the pocket book and all the money, on the desk. Some of the lace was found in the back yard, where they had dropped it, in their hurry, and they probably carried off but little property of value.

ROGUES ARRESTED. A person suspected of being concerned in the great forgeries recently perpetrated, was arrested in Philadelphia on Friday.

James Brown, a notorious rogue, who was sometime ago concerned in procuring the plates of the Kentucky Bank, from which notes to the amount of some four or five hundred thousand dollars were struck off, was yesterday arrested in New York.

A NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN FEELINGS. A fellow, a few days ago, kidnapped a mulatto girl from the plantation of Major Flournay, near Savannah, Georgia, and secreted her on board a vessel, then about to sail for New York. The girl was retaken.

The President and Diplomatic Corps.

On Saturday, at two o'clock, (the National Intelligencer says,) President Tyler, received the Diplomatic Body at the President's mansion. In the absence of the British minister, (who was kept away by indisposition,) the Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, appeared at the head of the Corps. We give below his address to the President, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and the President's reply:—

MR. BODISCO'S ADDRESS.

[*Translation.*]

Mr. President:—The United States having been suddenly deprived of its supreme head, the Constitution has invested you with the Chief Magistracy or the Union.

The Diplomatic Corps has the honor to appear before you, Mr. President, for the purpose of expressing through me, its organ, its concern in the melancholy event which has so unexpectedly removed Gen. Harrison from the hopes of the American people. The Diplomatic Corps hastens also to offer up its vows, Mr. President, that your Administration may be distinguished by the maintenance of all the existing friendly relations, and by a constant increase in the prosperity of the United States.

The Diplomatic Corps, embraces this opportunity, Mr. President, to assure you of its earnest desires to merit your confidence and esteem.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Minister:—In my character of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in the name of the people thereof, I have to return to the Diplomatic Corps, whom on this occasion you represent, my acknowledgements for their expressions of condolence on account of the bereavement which this country has so recently sustained in the death of its late lamented and illustrious President. I take occasion at the same time, to give the assurance that my most earnest desire, as his constitutional successor, will be to maintain and cherish the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between our respective countries.

The people of the United States regard their own prosperity as intimately connected with that of the entire family of nations, and the cultivation of the feelings of mutual amity, as the best mode of advancing that important end.

I sincerely desire that the residence of the Diplomatic Corps near this Government may prove every way agreeable to them; to accomplish which, nothing shall be wanting on my own part.

Police Court.

TUESDAY, April 27. *Stealing—not weaving—the Breeches.* A woman named Mary Powers, was arrested by officer Talant, on the charge of stealing a pair of Pants and a pair of men's boots from the store of Mr. Ezra O. Eaton, in Commercial street. She was found guilty, and fined $3 and costs.

THE BAD SHOT. Alex. McDonough, the young man who shot the Irish woman, the other day, in Essex street, was brought up again, this morning, for further examination. No new evidence, however was introduced. Dr. Ceit said the woman had been removed to a house in Broad street, and had been placed under the care of the Dispensary Physician for that District. Dr. C. said he considered it highly probable that she would recover, but not certain.—About 30 buckshot having penetrated her side, just above the hip, and several entered her left arm. He thought the woman was more frightened than really injured, although internal inflamation might ensue, and prove serious.

GAMBLING. A man named Wm. Tenny, was arrested on Monday night, in a room in Scollay's building, Tremont Row, for keeping a place for gaming and gambling. A large quantity of implements for playing various kinds of games, such as cards, dice, two faro boxes, boards for playing drafts and back gammon, dominoes, counters, &c. Two large trunks were found, filled with packs of new cards. A table stood in the centre of the room, and some eight or ten persons were [illegible] Session walked in and secured the principal man among them, the one who hired the room. Cards were fastened on the table and they had evidently just been playing some kind of game, but made it shift to conceal everything before the officer entered the room where they were.—Tenny was yesterday bound over in the sum of $150 to take his trial in the Municipal Court.

Municipal Court.

SENTENCES. *Ashton Young* was sentenced 5 days and 2 years punishment in State Prison, for stealing from the pocket of James Lodge Jr. a pocket book containing $38 in money and a gold pencil case.

James Smith for assaulting and stealing from Richard Parsons on the 18th of March, 5 days 2 years in the House of Correction.

John Smith alias *Folgen* for the same offence as above 3 days 1 year and 6 months House of Correction.

John Kells for the same offence as above 3 days 1 year House of Correction.

Shocking murder and burglary at St. Louis.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that on Saturday night, the 17th instant, the counting house of Messrs Collier & Pettus, at St Louis was entered by barglars who murdered two clerks,——Weaver and Jesse Baxer, and set fire to the house, after having, as it is supposed plundered the vaults, in which it is said, there were at the time about two hundred thousand dollars. The building was consumed, also the roof of an adjoining house—that of Kennett, White & Co. The goods of the latter were much injured by the water from the engines.—The body of one of the clerks, partly consumed, was rescued from the flames. The fingers of one of the hands were found to have been cut off, and a bullet had entered the skull through the forehead. A reward of five thousand dollars has been offered by the city of St. Louis, for the apprehension of the robbers, or for such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction; and a proportionable part of said sum for any one or more of them.

On Sunday morning a man by the name of Kimball was killed by the falling of one of the walls of the building burnt.

Every boat leaving the port was boarded by the police officers, and one suspicious individual had been arrested.

Explosion of the Henry Eckford at N. Y.

But one life was lost by the explosion of the boiler of this boat, instead of five, as at first reported. The boat itself is a complete wreck.—At the time of the explosion they were making the steamer fast to the barge Henry for the purpose of towing. The Evening Post gives the following particulars of the accident.—

Capt. Tice, who was standing on the bow of the boat, was blown some distance into the water, having his face badly scalded and his leg broken. Charles Maxwell, the engineer, and his son the fireman, were both slightly injured. James Snyder, a hand on board, was severely scalded, and another named Anthony Derrick, is missing. A Mr Amos Belcher, of Palermo, Orange Co., who belonged to the barge Henry, and who was standing directly in front of Capt. Tierce, was blown from the deck of the steamer and jammed down between two hogsheads of sugar on the barge. He was dead when picked up. Mr John Stuart, of Oswego, also belonged to the barge, was thrown into the wheel-house and had his leg broken.—He was severely scalded. The Eckford was a very old boat, used as a tug boat, with defective boilers and poor machinery."

It is stated that the Atlantic Ocean is unusually crowded with ice fields and ice bergs this season.

Desperate Thieves.

A gang of desperate thieves was arrested in Natchez, under the hill, recently, who had been guilty of stealing a lady's trunk. The Free Trader gives the following account of their arrest:—

"On Saturday evening, at about 11 o'clock, sufficient information had been obtained to justify the arrest of three or four suspicious men near the flat boat landing, and Mayor Cotton gave the necessary orders to the city watchmen, fully armed with pistols, to go down to the spot; they went, found the villains, summoned the aid of Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Burke, and others at the landing, which was promptly given, and some of the persons were instantly arrested with their drawn bowie knives. One, who turned to run, was challenged to stop by the captain of the guard, who fired at him on his refusal to do so, when a number of pistols were fired by the guard, as the desperate man threw himself into a skiff and pushed out from the shore. By this time the flat boat men were fully aroused, and opened a fire upon the skiff with rifles and shot guns. The fellow saved himself by lying down flat in his skiff, but was soon captured. Capt. Barlow and Capt. Ruffner came promptly down from the hill and rendered efficient aid just at the right moment. The man was shot in the shoulder."

Lynch Law from the Beach.

The Chicago Tribune narrates the particulars of a great excitement at Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois. Several of a gang of horse stealers had been arrested in the neighborhood, and during the session of the Court, with a view to the rescue of the prisoners, fire was communicated to the Court House, which was consumed; the jail with some difficulty was preserved from the flames, and the prisoners were kept secure. The town was in great excitement, rumors being circulated that the confederates of the prisoners were resolved to assail the persons and property of all concerned in prosecuting the accused felons. Judge Ford, who presided, took occasion to allude to these threats, and admonish those who made them, that the moral portion of the community was at least well organized to protect themselves and the laws. For himself, his official station would compel him to leave his home, but he gave notice that, if in his absence, his family or property should be assailed in pursuance of the threats already made, he would, on his return, place himself at the head of his friends, pursue the offenders wherever they might retreat, and—judge or no judge, law or no law—hang them summarily upon the nearest tree.

Forgery upon the Philadelphia Bank.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times of Tuesday says:—"We learned last evening that a forgery to the amount of $3000 had been committed upon the Philadelphia Bank, within the last four or five days. The forgery was ascertained yesterday. It seems that a person of middle age, with hair inclining to gray, called at the Bank and presented a writing, purporting to be an order or draft from the Bank of Mobile for the payment of the balance of an account due that Bank by the Bank of Philadelphia, amounting to about $3000. The money was paid without the least suspicion at the time. Nothing has since been seen or heard of the man who received the money."

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," &c. In New York, the other day, a young girl arraigned her lover before the civil authorities for not, like the banks, "redeeming his promises." From want of means or inclination to pay the fine inflicted, he was sent to prison. The solitude of the cold cell, compared with the sunny smile and bright countenance of her whom he had once loved, led him to relent and ask forgiveness. She refused at first, then yielded, and in tears, they were joined together for "better or worse" by the Justice of the Police Court. They were very clever and well dressed people, and after this little love tempest, no doubt it will be succeeded by a matrimonial calm. [North American.

A NEW GANG OF THIEVES. The Cincinnati [illegible] states that the most extensive thieving operations have been broken in upon within the last few days. Eleven of the gang were arrested and put in jail at South Bend, besides a bird from Marshall county who is in jail at Goshen. There are yet others still at liberty, whom the officers of justice have some hopes of finding.—The watches and other property stolen at Goshen, have been found in the possession of a part of this gang. One of the ringleaders named Cumming, we learn from the Niles, (M. I.) Republican was arrested at that place and taken to South Bend.

There is a report that the Indians have taken Tampa. They are again, says the Savanna Republican, at their work of death. Lieut. C. E. Woodruff is dead. The express rider from Tampa Bay to Pilatka has not been heard of since he left Annutilega on the 12th inst. He is doubtless killed by the Indians as his horse had been found with his saddle bags, two bullet holes through them.

A correspondent says that the war has broken out anew. All the Indians save about 20, have left Tampa—among them Wild Cat. They had killed two express riders.

QUITE ACCIDENTAL. The Hampshire Gazette relates that an Irish laborer on the Western Railroad, near the summit cut in Berkshire, in attempting to return to his lodgings from a visit at a neighbor's, where he had become intoxicated, "Lost his way and walked directly into the cut, falling perpendicularly 35 feet, upon a rocky offset, from which he was precipitated 25 feet more to the bottom of the cut." He was taken up in the morning insensible, and badly bruised, with one leg broken, but it seems he is likely to recover.

OUR HARBOR. Orders have been received from head quarters, to place our harbor in a proper posture of defence, to which end the fortifications on the various islands are to be put in a state of forwardness, and the work will be immediately commenced, under the superintendence, we are informed, of Captain Sanders, of the U. S. Engineer Corps. The necessity and propriety of this step will not be questioned by any person at all acquainted with the present dilapidated and defenceless state of our fortifications. [N. Y. Sun.

FITS. We learn from the Fitchburg Sentinel that a daughter of Mr. Israel Putnam recently died in that town who had been subject to fits for about fourteen years. These fits sometimes occurred as often as five or six times a day; and as she had no previous warning, she would frequently fall apparently dead while engaged in her ordinary avocations. Excepting these fits she apparently enjoyed good health. They are supposed to have been first caused by a fright she received when at the age of twelve.

The French brig Arzac, which arrived at New York from Rochelle, on the 26th, fell in on the 19th with the wreck of the British schooner Belvidere, Capt. Cann, of and from Yarmouth, N. S. for Antigua, which had been capsized on the 12th and filled, took from her Capt. Cann, the mate and one man; the cook and one seaman had been drowned. They had had no provisions or water for five or six days, and having subsisted on the bark of a log, were nearly exhausted.

General Thomas J. Sutherland, the "patriot hero" of the Canadian war, considering himself insulted by the remarks of one of the members of the New York Legislature in the debate on the McLeod case, sent the member a challenge to mortal combat. The latter handed it to the Attorney General, who took legal cognizance of the matter, and bound the doughty hero over.—The age of chivalry, it may be truly said, is gone.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the case of Winfield Hanford vs. Catharine Hanford, (an application for a divorce, made on the ground of adultery,) in New York on Monday last, the only positive testimony to sustain the allegation being that of Dr. Caulkin, Mrs. Hanford's physician, Vice Chancellor McCoon ruled out his testimony, on the ground that the statute expressly forbids the disclosure of such matters by a physician, when they come to his knowledge while professionally employed by the defendant.

FATAL MISTAKE. Isaac Ricks of Clinton county, Ohio, was shot through his heart, while in the woods by a neighbor who took him for a wild turkey.

A casuality of a similar kind happened in Hopkins county, Kentucky, recently. Two young men named Bell and Kendrick went into the woods to shoot turkeys, when the former coming across Kendrick, who sat behind a log calling the turkeys, fired and shot him through the head.

The present head of the Navy Department we learn, intends to commission and put in active service a large home squadron, suitable to the great extent of coast to be protected. We trust that this may be the case, and doubt not that so soon as Mr Badger shall have disposed of the immense mass of business which accumulated upon his hands during his absence from the seat of government, he will take steps to accomplish this necessary and much wished for end.

A RAILROAD AT AUCTION. The Raleigh (N. C.) Register has a marshal's advertisement, exposing for sale to the highest bidder the property of the Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad Co.; embracing the interest of the said company in the bridge across the Roanoke at the town of Welden, certain warehouses and their fixtures, &c. &c. The whole amount of the debt for which the sale is made amounts only to $1300!

The Natchez Free Trader of the 13th says that twenty-nine flatboats, laden with the produce of the Western States, were wafted on the great Father of Waters past this place yesterday from 8 o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the evening, and fifty are supposed to have passed during the last twenty-four hours."—Provisions will be cheap and no mistake, this summer.

The Rochester Democrat states that the water was let into the enlarged Canal through the city, on Wednesday last, to the no small gratification of some thousand spectators, who had collected to witness the rush. It forced itself through the dam, at the last end of the aqueduct, and made a subterranean passage through into Exchange and Buffalo streets, doing considerable damage.

The Albany Argus states, that the way mail which on Friday, left New York on board the steamboat North America, for Albany, was cut open and robbed of its contents. The first intimation of the robbery was brought by express from Stuyvesant, where several of the letters were found in the river. What letters have been taken, or whether money or drafts, is not yet known.

A man by the name of William Dean, lately died at Bridgewater in England, at the age of ninety-six. He had his coffin made nearly 20 years, and kept it in his bed-room ever since; the date on the coffin is 182—, leaving room for the number of the year, supposing that he would have died previous to 1830; he has, however, reached 1840, and nearly seen the end of it.

PISCATAQUA. This name has we believe been generally considered as of Indian origin, and we have seen it so classed. If so, it is rather a singular coincidence that the aborigines should have given our river a name which in a language with which they were unacquainted can be easily construed *Fish Water*. Where had the word its origin? [Portsmouth Journal.

THE RECUSANT BANKS. The Attorney General, for South Carolina, has issued process against the Banks in Charleston, who have refused to accept the provisions made at our last Legislature, respecting suspensions. The same process will be extended to the country Banks, who have likewise refused the offer. [Hamburg S. C. Journal.

SHORE OF LAKE ERIE. The Cleavland Herald of the 17th, states that another piece of land, east of Erie street, has taken a slide into the lake. Five or six slides of a similar kind, we believe, have occurred there within two or three years, some of which have encroached considerably upon the front part of the town plat.

FIRE. The extensive mill of Henry White, Esq., was entirely consumed by fire, about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. It is situated near the Falls road, four miles from Baltimore.—Owing to the distance, the engines were not in time to save anything. From 3 to 400 oushels of corn and rye were destroyed.

A correspondent of the N. Y. American, writing from Canton, on the 22d of December, says, that the supply of teas is large, as is also that of Raw Silk; but neither for Silk nor Teas, can the Chinese be induced to name a price which authorizes speculation. A large smuggling trade is already going on.

ACCIDENT. A serious accident took place during the performance of "Paul Jones" in the Theatre at Cincinnati. A gun was fired by one of the actors, the charge of which, took effect in the face of Mr Artemus, who was playing the Pilot. It is thought it will destroy his eyesight.

The Newburyport Herald says, we understand that Mr Cushing has accepted an invitation from the Committee chosen at the recent town meeting, to deliver a funeral oration at the solemnities commemorative of President Harrison, and that the ceremonies will be performed next Monday.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. It is said that loaded teams were crossing Lake Champlain at Plattsburg on Friday last. There are three feet of snow only ten or twelve miles west of the Lake. The farmers are nearly all out of hay, and their cattle are in a starving condition.

On Sunday a man named Martin Erskine, a shoemaker, at Philadelphia, attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil," together with a wife and five children, by drowning himself in the Delaware. The humane spectators, however, would not allow him the wished-for relief.

Levi Bennet was arraigned at Providence, on Saturday last, charged with having stabbed John Buxton, at Woonsocket, on the 22d inst. Buxton died of his wounds on saturday morning. The prisoner has committed, and the examination took place on Monday.

A FACTORY DESTROYED. On Friday night last the store of Charles Sacriste, Esq., on the Brandywine near Brake's Cotton Works, was destroyed by fire, together with nearly all its contents. The property was partially insured, though the loss must be heavy.

The Fulton N. Y. Despatch gives an account of a robbery that took place in that village on the 23d inst. The jewelry store of Alfred Lee was entered through the window, and watches and other jewelry, to the amount of $300, was stolen.

Ice has been fallen in with on the Grand Bank, in large quantities by vessels on their way to this country from Europe.

COOL. It is stated that the rogue who lieved the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati the Bank of Kentucky of $13,000 each, hour in counting his money in the latter and paid the cashier the postage on the Orleans letter.

John Parker paid the largest annual in year in the city of Boston; namely, over thousand dollars. John Jacob Astor, the city of New York between fourteen fifteen thousand.

ROGUERY. The office of Samuel M side, Esq. Worcester, was entered on last and a pocket book, containing $18 len.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing to pay for the Culti hand their money to the Postmaster, who will to me free of expense, and a receipt will be by the return mail.

Subscribers will please forward their subscr agreeably to the terms which are printed on per.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Samuel B. Manning to M chel H. McClure, both of Boston.

In this city, Mr. John Burlin, of Newton, Julia Davis, of Boston.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Jesse B. Dow, to M eline S. Patten; Mr. C. W. Wilder, to Miss Sherwin.

In Billerica, Mr. George Holden, to Ma Bennett, daughter of Joshua Bennett, Esq.

In Milton, N. H., 11th inst, Mr. James Bliss, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Jane Mathews

In Pepperell, Mr. Franklin Kemp, to Miss Hasley.

In Lynn, Mr. Samuel W. Bowker to Mrs. S Skellinger, both of Boston.

In Marlborough, April 13, Mr. B. F. Horn Lucy Howe. April 15, Mr. Wm. Dadmun Susannah Dole.

In Douglas, Mr. Judson Marsh to Miss Sa Jepherson.

In Northborough, April 16, Mr. William P to Miss Hannah E. Howe.

DEATHS.

In Framingham, April 20, very suddenly, Ve ty, wife of Mr. Eliphalet Hastings, and dau Elijah Gloyes, aged 25.

In Brookline, Mrs. Elizabeth T A Perry, Mr. Wm. H. Perry, formerly of this city.

In Medford, 18th inst, Mr. Charles B. Osg 22d inst, Mr. John Wheeler, 64.

In Edgartown, Miss Lucy Norris, 45; M Norris, widow of Mr. Samuel Norris, 80; M liam Butler, about 70.

In Rindge, N. H. 14th inst Elvira D. David P. Clark, (deaf and dumb,) 30 She w erly of S. Weymouth, daughter of the late C Derby.

In Ogdensburg, N. Y., 8th inst, Mr. Sam ard, 100 yrs and 5 mos.

In Roxbury, 25th inst, very suddenly, Mrs M., wife of Stephen Hammond, 32; 21st inst Dudley, Esq, President of the Traders' Bank

In Union, Franklin county, Missouri, 8th Susan S, consort of David H Bishop, Esq, fo erly of Andover, Mass.

In Newburyport, 18th inst, Capt. William 74.

In North Uxbridge, 20th inst. Mrs. Francis James A. Packard, 23.

In West Cambridge, 21st ult, Benjamin Lock 76.

In Billerica, April 12, of consumption, Mr. Carter, 51.

In East Bridgewater, on the 10th inst, Mrs wife of Mr. Marden Drake, 26.

In Springfield, April, 20, after a distressing of three days, Wm. M Town, Esq, former town, 34.

In Shrewsbury, Mr. Abijah Garfield, a one of the first proprietors of the town, 87

In Paxton, April 25, widow Nabby, relic Benjamin Wilson, 82.

In Bolton, on the 26th inst, of apoplexy, Palmer, about 40.

In West Milbury, April 11, Mrs Eunice, Mr Ephraim Goubling, Esq, 38.

In Berlin, April 12, Mr. John Larkin, 80.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the ending April 24—47. Males, 24. Females Stillborn, 3.

Of consumption, 7, cholera infantum, 1, in ance, 1, lung fever, 2, dropsy on the brain, 2 13, small pox, 2, dropsy in the head, 1, apo convulsions, 1, quinsy, 1, old age, 2, inflamm the lungs, 1, fits, 1, croup, 1, burn, 1, disea heart, 3, brain fever, 1, canker in the bowels flammation of the bladder, 1, acute bronchitis known, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARK

Boston, M

Ashes. The market has been very large the quotations of last week are supported only small lots.

Coals. There is a large stock still ren second hands. Sales by auction, in small lots 7 50 a 7 75, and Newcastle $9 per chaldron.

Coffee. No change exists in the market sales comprise a few small parcels St. Domingo 9½c; Laguira, 10½c; Rio, 10 a 10½; Java, 12 6 mos cr; 90 bags St. Domingo, by auction, lb, cash.

Fish. The weather has been very unfavo packing, and but few sales of either descripti been made.

Hides. There has been a good demand fo and late reported prices are fully sustained. Sa past week comprise 5000 Buenos Ayres, 14c, 4000 do do, heavy, for shipping, 12½c, and a 13c; 700 green salted Para, 8c per lb; 1500 buco, 11c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Hops. Several parcels have recently been forward by growers, and a further decline has place in prices. Sales have been made this w 18 a 20c per lb, and for a parcel, first sort, sold offer of 25c per lb was made the past winter and refused.

Iron. But little doing and prices remain the same. Sales Scotch Pig $38 a 40 per ton American $31 a 33 do do.

Molasses. There have been no sales of any tarce during the past week, and prices remain any material alteration. Cuba for distilling 20 c; 2 a 300 hhds, in lots to the trade, sold equal to 6 mos; 150 do Trinidad do do, 24 a mos; and by auction, 240 hhds, 35 tierces, New Orleans, at 25½ a 28c per gallon, 4 mos

Seed. Herdsgrass very scarce, and in market well supplied with Red-top and Clover.

Salt. There is very little demand for the with a heavy stock in second hands, and prices nominal. A cargo Liverpool, arrived this w going into store for an improved market.

Sugar. The transactions of the week are importance, and prices for good qualities are any material variation.

Tea. The public sales since the last report of the following parcels: Suat's cargo, 56 Young Hyson, 70c; 20 do Hyson Skin, 58c; Pouchong, 56c; 50 do Souchong, 55 a 57c; Hyson, 72 a 73c per lb, 6 mos; 53 chests Souchong 53c. Ship Monsoon's cargo—20 chests Souchong 10 half do, 53½ a 54c, 6 mos; 30 quarter do do 57c. Talbot's cargo—30 half chests Young Hyson 64½ a 66c. Calumet's cargo—120 chests Young son, same cargo, 50 a 54c, 6 mos; 30 do Souchong Monsoon's cargo, 53½c per lb, 6 mos.

Wool. We have no particular change to note this article. The stock of South American has further increased by the late arrivals from Buenos Ayres.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET

Boston, May 1. FLOUR. There has been good demand for the article, notwithstanding stormy weather for the most part of the week. of all descriptions, particularly Genesee, are on small for the season, and no change in prices paced with the last report, has taken place transactions consist of the following parcels: bbls Genesee, $5 18¾ a 5 25; 300 do do 5 10 a from the vessel; 30 do Ohio do do 4 95¼; a parcel do uninspected common, 4 75; 500 bbls by way of New Orleans, at $5, in store; 600 Pennsylvania do, on landing, 4 87½; 500 do St. $5; 700 do Georgetown, 4 87½ a 4 94 per 500 do Fredericksburg 4 87½, cash and time. Georgetown, favorite brand, extra baker's, $5 Jays cr.

...y. Since our last report, about 50,000 bush- ...have arrived, and has been nearly all dis- ...to dealers. Sales early in the week, in view ...cted supplies, were made at 54 a 54½c for ...nd since, part in lots, 54 a 53½c, and yellow ...a 58c; Delaware Oats, 35c; Baltimore do, ...stern, 38 a 40c, and Northern 40 a 42c per

...adelphia, April 27. FLOUR remains at ...rates of last week; Pennsylvania, 4 50, ...4 37½. ...N. Yellow Corn is quiet at 53c, white, at ...ats, 31c per bushel.

...timore, April 26. FLOUR. The demand ...r, particularly Howard St., is very limited, ...sactions small and uniform at 4 56. Receipt ...37½; sale of City Mills at 4 56¼; sales to ...tent of Susquehanna at 4 50 a 4 55¼. ...N. Wheat—a sale of 1000 bushels of prime ...nsylvania at 95c; a parcel of Penn. red, con- ...e smut in it, at 93c, inferior quality at 90c; ...quotation for Penn. is 90 a 95c, according ...ity; a sale of Penn. reds, 4000 bushels, at ...Corn, Maryland white, 46 a 48c; yellow, ...2c; sales of Penn. Rye, 56c; Maryland is ...0c; Oats scarce and wanted; sales of Mary- ...5 a 37½; Virginia, 31 a 43c.

...TTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

...hton, Monday, April 26. At market, 230 ...ttle, 15 yoke Working Oxen, 18 Cows and ...200 Sheep, and 710 Swine.

...s—Beef Cattle—Prices have further advanced. ...iced one or two yoke extra, for $7 75; first ..., $7 25 a 7 50; second quality, $6 50 a $7; ...ality, $5 75 a 6 50.

...king Oxen—Sales at $80, 95 and 100.

...and Calves—Sales, $20, 24, 25, 29, 33, and

...—We noticed one lot sold for 4½c per lb, alive. ...—Lots to peddle were sold for 4½c for Sows, ...for Barrows, and two lots for a fraction more. ...il, 5 a 6½.

...w York, April 26. At market, 800 head ...f Cattle, 300 were from the South, and the bal- ...rom this State; and 450 Sheep and Lambs. ...re was a fair demand for Beef, and 750 head ...aken at $7 to 9, averaging $8 the 100 lbs. ...ep and Lambs were in good demand, and nearly ...l—Sheep at $2 to $5, and Lambs at $2 to $3

...ltimore, April 26. 244 head of Beef Cattle ...e offered, and 150 were sold at prices ranging ...$ 50 to $8 per 100 lbs for fair to prime quality; ...are plenty, and very dull; we quote $5 to ...per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

...atoes, per bushel	45	a	50
...ach, per half peck		a	12½
...delions, per half peck		a	17
...nips, per bushel		a	25
...nips, half peck	6	a	8
...rots, per bushel		a	50
...ts, per bushel	50	a	60
...ons, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " bushel	50	a	62½
...sley, half peck	50	a	75
...bages, each	4	a	6
...seradish, per lb	8	a	10
...uce, per head	4	a	6
...ishes, per bunch	10	a	12½

Fruit.

...ples, per bushel	1 00	a	1 25
...ples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
...anberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
...apes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
...mons, per doz	17	a	20
...anges, " "	25	a	50
...ied Apples, per lb	4	a	5
...lnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
...ans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

...ter, lump, per lb	18	a	20
" firkin	18	a	20
...ese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal	4	a	6
...gs, per dozen		a	12½
...f, fresh, per lb	8	a	15
...o corned	6	a	10
...o smoked		a	12½
...f Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
...rk, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
...gs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
...rk, fresh	8	a	10
" salted	7½	a	9
...ms, Boston, per lb	9	a	12½
" Western, do do	8½	a	10
...rd, best, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, per keg	8½	a	9
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pig Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	4	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per lb	12	a	16
...rkeys, per lb	10	a	15
...eons, per dozen		a	
...tton, per lb	6	a	12½
...mb, per lb		a	

LEATHER MARKET.

...ilad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
...ltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
...w York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	20	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
...ston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	22
...ughter Upper in the rough		a	24

SEED MARKET.

...stard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	
...mp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
...nary Seed, " "	3 00	a	4 00
...ax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do		a	
...over, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	7	a	8
" Foreign, " "		a	
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	25	a	33
...mothy, or Herds Grass, bush		a	3 75
...d Top, bushel, northern		a	1 50
" Southern, bush		a	55
...chard Grass, "	3 00	a	
...illet "	2 00	a	2 50
...ckwheat "		a	1 00
...ck Sea Wheat "	3 00		
...ring Rye "		a	1 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 50
Newcastle, do	11 00	a	12 00
...rrel, do	11 00	a	12 00
Sydney, do		a	9 00
Peach Orchard, do do		a	9 00
Peach Mountain, do do		a	9 00
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 50
...rdinary do do, do do		a	5 00
...ountry do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb		a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	11
Rio Grande		a	14
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham		a	11
California		a	
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87	a	1 35
" " " light		a	
" dry	75	a	1 00

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
" white lump	1 00	a	1 25
" 2d quality	85	a	90
" common	70	a	75

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	14 00	a	14 50
Good Country, per hundred	1 00	a	1 10
Straw	50	a	60

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	40
" " " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	25	a	28
2d " " "		a	

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 62

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

Ploughs.

PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand**, in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

Dog Lost.

A LARGE, young Newfoundland **Dog**—black, with a very full white chest, and white stripe on the nose. A handsome reward will be paid for the Dog, or any direct information respecting him left at T. Gordon's stable, Arch St.

may1—3w*

Cultivators, Churns, Sashes, &c.

100 CULTIVATORS, for sale cheap by B. ROCKWOOD, JR., North Wrentham.

Also, an improved style of **Churns**.

Sashes, Doors and **Blinds** made to order and at short notice. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. tf—may1

THE PEOPLES' LITERARY Institute and Gymasium, At Pembroke, N. H.

THE Summer Term of this Institute will commence on Thursday, the 6th of May next, under the superintendence and instruction of I. KINSMAN, A. M., Principal, and Miss H. B. HASELTINE, Principal of the Female Department, and continue twelve weeks.

☞ Tuition, $4 00, payable in advance.

The large and commodious building, lately erected for the accommodation of this Institute will be opened at the commencement of the next term. It is 60 feet by 40, two stories high, and finished with particular reference to the male and female departments. Thorough courses of study have been adopted in the English, Classical and French Departments;—and regular classes will be formed at the commencement of the next term. It is desirable that all who contemplate pursuing either of these courses of study, should be present at the commencement of the term.

All necessary and well qualified assistants will be employed, and the French, German and Spanish languages taught to all who desire it.

WILLIAM PARKER, President.
A. WHITTEMORE, JR., Secretary.

Pembroke, N. H. 3w—may1

Seed Barley.

PRIME **Seed Barley** for sale by the subscriber.

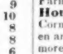
LEWIS GOURGAS.

Weston, April 24, 1841. 3w

Liebig's Organic Chemistry,

IN its application to Agriculture, first American edition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, by Dr. J. Webster, Cambridge; price, $1 25. This day published and for sale by HOVEY & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row. 5t—apr24

Valuable Farm for Sale, upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House**, 3 large **Barns**, Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

New White Carrot.

50 LBS. of the new White Altringham or Belgian **Carrot Seed;** the most profitable of all for cultivation, and in very high estimation both in England and France for its beauty and productiveness. Imported by the subscriber from England, as the most highly deserving, together with specimens of the roots. Price, $1 50 per lb. WILLIAM KENRICK.

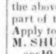
Nonantum Hill, Newton, April 17. 2w

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

PROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Ploughs,** as advertised in this paper, are for sale at the manufacturers prices by EDMUND W. CLAPP, Walpole. Also, Stetson's Cast Steel **Hoes,** the best Hoe ever made *with a Shank.*

Walpole, April 17, 1841. tf

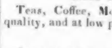
Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Grass Seed.

100 TIERCES and Barrels Western Clover.
40 do do Eastern do.
10 do do White do
800 Bushels new Eastern Herds Grass.
2000 do do Red Top, of very superior quality, for sale by CHARLES B. DANA, No. 1, Central Wharf. 5w—apr3

Farmers' Implements.

CAST STEEL and Iron Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Handled and common Hoes, Sickles, Cast solid Ox Balls, Underhills' chopping Axes, &c. &c., by the dozen or single, cheap, at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

mar27 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

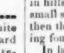
In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,—Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Honitor Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Abdominal Supporter. Important to Females.

DR. CHAPIN, respectfully announces to those laboring under Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, that his *Abdominal Supporter and Elastic Belt,* which has been recently much improved, will be found to afford the requisite relief, even in the most unpromising cases. It has been favorably noticed in various Medical and Surgical Journals, and has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty of Boston and New York, for its utility, ease, and simplicity of application.

The apparatus can be applied as an article of Dress, to preserve an erect form, and may be easily worn and fitted by the patient herself, on reading the directions which accompany the instrument. Its anatomical construction renders it superior to any invention of the kind before offered to the public. It is so adapted that the springs and pads afford very desirable support to weakness in the Abdomen, Back, and Loins, of which complaint is so much made.

Females suffering from debility of this kind, will obtain effectual relief from the use of this instrument, when all other contrivances have failed.

The Supporter and Belt have been employed in a variety of cases with great satisfaction, and in many instances have effected cures. Prices to vary from $2 to $7, according to finish. Perineum, or under strap, (extra) at 76c to $1 25.

☞ References will be given to some of the principal Physicians of this city, relative to the utility of this instrument, among whom are Drs. Warren, Channing, Ware, Flint, and others, whose certificates have been received.

LADIES can receive attention from a female, if desired.

N. B. Persons ordering the Instrument, will state the case, and measure directly around, two inches below the top of the hip bone. It can be had on trial, and exchanged until a suitable fit is obtained.

Manufactured and sold by A. F. BARTLETT, AGENT, No. 16 Howard, near Court St., Boston.

feb6—3mo

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Hats---Spring Style. 173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for he purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
The Premium of $100,

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

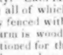
Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

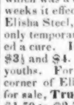
Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

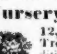
The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

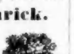
The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c. Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.





12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ...Aug.	Passe Colmar..Nov. Feb.
Franereal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett....Aug. Sept.	French.....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis.Sept.	Easter Beaurree.Dec. Ap.
Napoleon ....Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ...Oct.	large, for baking only, a prodigious bearer,
Marie Louise..Oct. Nov.	Winter.
Duchesse d'Angoleme... Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

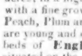
800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, near Boston, March 1. eptje—mar6

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoag Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Jayne's Hair Tonic, For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester. 6mo—dec5

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes.)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, *including,* in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumferance.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and seed to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Window Blinds, &c.

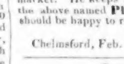
MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

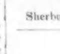


THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Apple Trees.



THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherbor—, March 13, 1841. 8w

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

Orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to.

mh 21. OTIS BREWER.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

POETRY.

The Wife.

BY MRS. ANNE P. DINNIES.

"She flung her white arms around him—
Then art all that this poor heart can cling to."

I could have stream'd misfortune's tide,
And borne its rock one's sweet,
Have braved the haughty glance of pride,
Nor shed a single tear:
I could have smiled as ev'ry blow
From Life's full quiver thrown,
While I might gaze on thee, and know
I should not be 'alone.'

I could—I think I could have broak'd,
E'en for a time, that thou
Upon my fading face had'st look'd
With less of love than now;
For then I should at least have felt
The sweet hope still my own,
To win thee back, and, whilst I dwelt
On earth, not be alone.'

But thus to see, from day to day,
Thy brightening eye and cheek,
And watch thy life-sands waste away,
Unnerved, slowly, meek:
To meet thy smiles of tenderness,
And catch the feeble tone
Of kindness, ever breathed to bless,
And feel, I'll be 'alone;'—

To mark thy strength each hour decay,
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,
As, filled with heaven-ward trust, they say,
"Earth may not claim thee longer;"
Nay, dearest, 'tis too much—this heart
Must break, when thou art gone:
It must not be; we may not part;
I could not live 'alone!'

The town of Petersham.

Petersham was originally granted by the General Court to John Bennet, Jeremiah Furley and others as a compensation for services done by them in the Indian wars under Capt. John White of Lancaster. After this the proprietors purchased of the Indians all their right to the soil and took from them a deed. Its Indian name was *Nick-e-wang*, which it retained until its incorporation in 1754 by its present name.

The natural situation is beautiful—it is elevated but not too hilly or uneven. The centre of the town embraces the highest land in it, which is a long broad hill, on the highest part of which runs the principle street, from north to south, and for three miles in length, affords a commanding prospect of the whole town and of those adjoining. The soil is naturally rich and produces all kinds of grain; but grass here as in many towns in this country is the most natural and profitable product!

The town is watered by Swift river on which are manufactories of iron. There is a woollen mill in town; and palm leaf hats, leather, boots, shoes, chairs and cabinet ware are manufactured here of the annual value of $60,000. Here are three churches, one Baptist and two Congregational. Population in 1837, 1731 in 1840 it was 1812, about 600 to a church. Distance from Boston 62 miles west. The first settlement was made in 1732. During the old French war the inhabitants were much troubled by the Indians and were obliged to build forts.

After the close of the revolutionary war the Massachusetts rebellion took place and Petersham is accused of furnishing a large quota for the army of the famous Daniel Shays, the head of that once alarming movement. A writer in the Barre Gazette gives some particulars respecting the part taken by some of the inhabitants; also some account of *Daniel Shays*, a man who occasioned "much talk at the time," but whose name is seldom mentioned in modern days. Our young readers may never have seen the poetic lamentation put in the mouth of the hero:

"My name was Shays in former days,
In Pelham I did dwell Sir,
But I was forced to leave that place
Because I fear rebell Sir."

The Gazette says, "it is true that a large portion of the inhabitants secretly and no doubt from pure and honest motives, favored that indescreet organization of resistance against the constituted authorities of the State government; and it is equally true that some thirty shouldered their muskets and wended their way to the town of Worcester for the purpose of "stopping the Courts;" but it is not true that any inhabitant of this town ever had the honor of doing battle under the standard of the insurgent chieftain. The thirty brave spirits marched in single file into Worcester, under the pelting of the most severe snow storm of the winter; but whether their love of life acquired the mastery over their pugnacious spirits, as the chill of the wintry blast stiffened their physical system, I do not know; but this much is true, that after acting the soldier a day or two in camp, they returned to their homes with less ambition for military glory, whatever might been the increased measure of their love of country. They called no man master but each one assumed the responsibility of fighting on his own hook. They have with but few exceptions gone down to their graves, and charity spreads her mantle of oblivion over their names."

The attention of government was at length called to the alarming state of the country; and an army was forthwith organized and placed under the command of Gen. Lincoln. A regiment was raised in the north part of the county under the command of Col. Eph. Stearns, well remembered as one of the most influential inhabitants, and a company enlisted in this and the adjacent town by Capt. Park Holland, and attached to Col. Stearn's regiment. The regiment was in Gen. Lincoln's camp at Hadley, Feb. 3, and on the evening of that day took up its line of march with the main body for this town, where Shays had encamped on the afternoon of that day. The evening was mild and pleasant, but before midnight the wind came to the north and became severely cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the army continued its march and about sunrise, the advance guards entered upon the common. Shays and his men rested in full confidence of perfect security. An army from above would not have been less anticipated than the troops of the government, approaching the town through the western avenue. Panic struck, the insurgents fled, and the confused route that followed was as disastrous to the nominal leader of the rebels on the hills of Petersham, as that on the crimsoned field of Waterloo was to the scourge of Europe."

After a lapse of more than half a century, the question may well be asked, who was Daniel Shays, the insurgent chieftain? In answer to this question I quote the following extract from the history of the town of Worcester.

"This individual" says the learned historian, "acquired an unenviable notoriety which imparts some degree of interest to the incidents of his life. He was born in Hopkinton in 1747, the son of parents, not in affluent circumstances, he worked with Mr. Brinley, a respectable farmer of Framingham. The activity and energy of his youth promised at maturity more desirable elevation than he attained.—That his education was neglected is apparent from his official letters, bidding defiance alike to government, grammar and good spelling. Just before the revolution he removed to one of the towns beyond Connecticut river, and afterwards resided in Pelham. When the war commenced he entered the army at the age of twenty eight, with the rank of Ensign in Capt. Dickenson's Company in Col. Benj. R. Woodbridge's regiment. His ambition, activity, and the plausible manners, covering the want of acquirements, joined with personal intrepidity, obtained promotion, and in 1776, he was appointed Lieutenant in Col. Varnum's regiment. At a time, when the line peculiarly needed reinforcements, he was despatched on the recruiting service, with the promise of some suitable reward for the enlistment of twenty men. For this purpose he visited his native state and his unwearied exertions were crowned with ample success.—When the complement, assigned to him, was filled, a plan suggested itself for grasping honor and pay at once. Finding the pulse of patriotism beat high and the young men of New England were ready to devote themselves for their country, he continued their enlistments. Insinuating address and bold representations, produced impressions of his ability and influence, easily turned to his advantage, and by holding out expectations of indulgence to those who should come under his command, a company was raised on condition that he should be their Captain. With these men he returned to camp where they were mustered. When the inspector was about to distribute them to different corps, Shays produced the enlistment papers; pointed to the condition, which held them to serve under himself alone; and requested the appointment of Captain.—The necessity of the times prevented the sacrifice of so many recruits and after indignant remonstrances, it was deemed expedient to yield to his demands. The commission was promised and issued after long delay in Sept. 1779 to relate back to Jan. 1, 1777. Such is the account tradition gives of his military rank. The honors ill won, were not long worn. He was discharged Oct. 14, 1780, at Newark, New Jersey, from Col. Rufus Putnam's regiment.

The deficiency of honorable sentiment in his mental constitution may be inferred from a characteristic incident. Lafayette had presented in 1780 to each of the American officers under his immediate command, an elegant sword. Such a pledge of regard from the patriotic chief, a soldier, with a spark of generous feeling would have cherished, as his dearest possession, and transmitted to his posterity, as an heirloom of inestimable value.—Shays sold the gift of his commander for a few dollars.

After being disbanded, he retired to Petersham and lived in obscurity. Bankrupt in fortune and in time, Shays was ready to embark on the flood of any desperate adventure. Without the energetic decision of enlarged conceptions, the strong spirit of the bold daring, which built a leader, by some accident he was elevated to the command of the insurgents. Of capacity, too humble to direct the movements of an army in those moments, when the force of talent makes itself felt by triumphant results, and turns even obstructions into encouragements, he was weak, vacillating and irresolute. It was providential that the arm of rebellion had so feeble a head to direct its blow.

When the insurrection was crushed, he retired to Vermont. After the lapse of a few years, the general of the rebellion passed through the streets of Worcester, which he once entered as the head of an army, and received assistance from those, whose homes he had threatened with desolation.

At length he removed to Sparta, in New York. As a pensioner of the United States, he derived his daily bread from the government, whose forces he had encountered in arms. Declarations, filed in the department of war, by himself, show that his family consisted of an aged wife, and that he lived in extreme poverty. He died Sept. 29, 1825, aged 78."†

*The late Nathaniel Maccarty, Esq., of Worcester, then residing here, held the commission of Quarter Master in Col. Stearns' regiment.

†The following schedule of his property in 1820, filed in the pension office, shows his almost utter destitution.

1 mare $25—1 old saddle $2 50—1 bridle 50 cents—1 old cutter $5—1 old axe 12 1-2 cents—1 hoe 62 1-2 cents—1 table $3—3 chairs $1 62 1-2—1 old scythe and sneath $1 12 1-2 cents—1 old pail 12 1-2 cents—1 large bible $1.—Amounting to $40 62.

Arrival of the Great Western.

Four days later from England.

The steam ship Great Western, Capt Hosken, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, in 16 days from Bristol, having left that port on the 8th inst. She brought 41 passengers, among whom are Joshua Bates of the firm of Baring, Brothers & Co., and family.

The Great Western encountered very severe weather and fell in with large islands of ice. On the 13th, from 9,15 passed several small pieces—blowed the engines, and at 9,30 run into a field of ice extending as far as the eye could reach at 10,15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the Eastward, and at 11 got clear of the field. On the 19th and 20th was completely surrounded by ice.

The steam ship President had not arrived out when the Great Western left, and great apprehensions were entertained that she was lost particularly as the packet ship Virginia, on her passage out from New York, encountered immense quantities of ice, some pieces 15 feet above water. The London Courier of the 6th says, "public anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension respecting her fate, and it forms the almost exclusive subject of conversation."

The Sun of the evening of the 7th, contains an extract of a letter from Liverpool, which says, "that the report of the London papers of yesterday of a large steamer being seen steering for Fayal, or one of the Western Islands, by a vessel that arived here on Sunday is without any foundation.

5,30, P. M. There is no account whatever of the President steamer, or any other steamer supposed to be her, since she was last seen by the Orpheus very early on the morning of the 12th ult. I mention this to obviate the many absurd rumors afloat."

Liverpool April 6. No Inews of the President. The excitement has continued beyond anything we ever knew relative to shipping.

[From the Shipping Gazette of the evening of April 7.] Half past three. 25 per cent has been paid out of doors on the President, and there is a doubt whether anything less than 50 per cent would be accepted in the subscription room at Lloyd's. She was first insured at 5 per cent.

The news by the Great Western is not of much importance. The money, cotton and corn markets were dull, and without material change.

The overland mail from India had not arrived when the evening papers went to press on the 7th, but was due and hourly expected.

There was another rumor coming by way of Russia, that the China dispute had been adjusted, but it was not credited.

The proceedings of Parliament were unimportant. On the night of the 6th, Mr Hume was about to move for all the correspondence in the Caroline affair, but desisted at the request of Lord Palmerston, who stated that if the negociations were made public at present it might embarrass proceedings between the two governments, both of whom were desirous of preserving peace. Mr Hume said he would postpone his call till after the recess.

Both houses then adjourned to the 22d of April.

The revenue returns for the year ending April 5, show a decrease of £369,280 as compared with a similar return to the same date for 1840.

The London Morning Post of the 7th April says: "Although the commercial, or still more, if possible, the financial advices brought from the United States by the North America are, on the whole, of a gloomy complexion, there are, nevertheless, here and there, points to be found in them which present an agreeable contrast to the mass of discouragement."

Thomas Stevenson, Ex-Mayor of Stafford, has been examined and held to bail on a charge of forgery.

A dreadful fire happened at the Elephant and Castle public house, Whitechapel road, London, on the 5th—loss, £1500. Also, another at a floor cloth manufactory, Clerkenwell—loss £1000. An extensive fire occurred on the 4th, at Knowl Hill, near Reading, consuming eight houses.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough died at her residence in Park Lane on the 2d inst.

The Mammoth Iron Steamer. Great progress has been made in this immense vessel. The experiment of the Archimedes screw, adopted by the company for this vessel has naturally excited considerable attention to her. [Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.

France. There is very little news of importance in the Paris papers, which are still occupied to a great extent with the Fortification Bill. The journals the most opposed to the project seem to think that even now some means may be devised to prevent it from being carried into execution.

A Slaver Wrecked. The brig Troubadour, under Spanish colors, reputed to belonging to Rosaline Kitan, of Bissau, (Africa,) with 289 slaves on board, from the coast, bound to Berbice, was wrecked about the 6th Feb. on the Cayenne Islands. All on board were saved, and arrived at Nassau—the vessel was totally lost. The captain and crew took passage in a Spanish brig bound for Havana, then lying in port. The negroes were taken possession of by the authorities of the Island.

Anecdotes of Gen. Harrison.

The following letter from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, will be read with interest:

"Many characteristic anecdotes are related of Gen. Harrison, connected with his habits during his brief sojourn here as President. It was his custom to take early walks, and he frequently took the market in his way. On one of these occasions he purchased a new milch cow of a neighboring farmer, and requested him to drive it to the President's House. The General was there to attend to the animal, and invited the farmer in to take some refreshments: procured a bowl of hot coffee, ham and eggs, and continued conversation with him about farming.

The farmer having finished his breakfast, remarked to the General, you have bought my cow and given me two dollars more than I asked, and a good breakfast besides, but if it wouldn't be too much trouble, I should like to have a look of the President before I go. I am the President, replied the General. The farmer at first looked incredulous, having taken his hospitable friend for the steward, but convinced of his mistake, with much frankness observed—well General, I voted against you at the election, but I didn't know you then.

General Harrison in his last out-door exercise, was engaged in assisting the gardener in adjusting some grape vines. The gardener remarked that there would be but little use in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sunday, while the family was at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the General as a guard against such a loss, that he should purchase an active watch dog. Better, said the General, to employ a Sabbath school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and the boys too.

That vine will put forth its tendrils and its green leaves, but the hand that trailed it to the sun, is cold in the grave! The eye that would have watched its expanding verdure, is closed in darkness, and the heart that would have tendered to others the hospitality of its fruit, is now pulseless and still! There is no vintage, seed time or harvest in the tomb, and no friend to relieve its silent solitude. But there is a realm beyond the dark confines of this, where the flowers never fade, where the interchanges of affection are never suspended. God grant dear reader, that it may be ours to reach at last this better land."

Fatal Affray.

A man from the South, named William Emmons, who has been in this city several weeks, went to the Theatre on Friday night of last week, and after leaving that place, went to the boarding house of Mr. James Carleton in Richmond street, where he was acquainted. On goin into the house, being as is supposed somewhat intoxicated, he made an assault on Mr. Carleton's wife. One of the children ran out into the street and called for help, and a young man named Charles Reed, in the employ of Mr. John Wright, in Ann St., as a hack-driver, came in and succeeded in getting Emmons away from Mrs. Carleton. He then followed Reed into the street, attacked him, and a scuffle ensued, during which Emmons stabbed him with a bowie knife in the abdomen, literally cutting him open, so that his intestines came through the wound. Reed succeeded in reaching his boarding-house, (Mrs. Reed's, in Ann St.,) which was but a few steps distant. He was placed on a bed and medical aid was called, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Emmons was soon afterwards arrested by the watchmen, and on Saturday morning was brought before the Police Court, where he underwent a short examination, and was then fully committed for a further examination on Wednesday next.

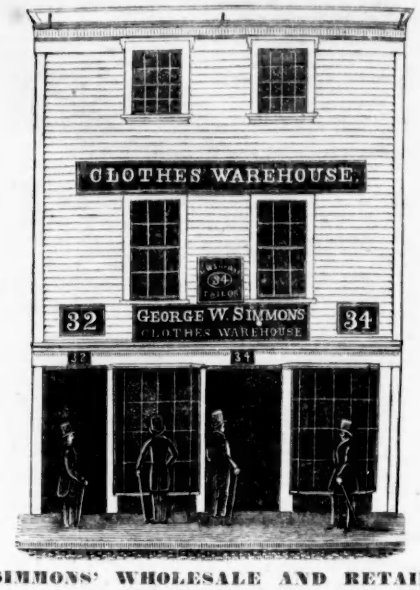
Mr. Reed lingered until half past 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, in great agony, when he expired. He retained his senses to the last, and gave a full account of the transaction.

Unfortunate Occurrence.

A young man 50 years of age, named Alexander McDonald, a baker, and working at the bake shop of Bartholomew Brown, 29 Essex St., committed yesterday morning, an act, to say the least, of gross carelessness. He took an old musket which was in the shop, loaded it with shot, and went into the back yard to fire at a target, as would seem. There was an enclosure running across a portion of the yard, through which was a door made of plank two inches thick. The target was hung upon that door. He was in the yard some minutes, it did not appear how long, when an Irish girl, a servant in the family, named Julia Crowley, came to the pump which stood in the yard, for water. There were two ways for her to go back to the kitchen, and both *behind* the enclosure. One was past the door where the target hung. The girl, it would seem, had just left the pump when McDonald fired the gun at the target. The charge went through the door, and entered the right hip and arm of the young woman.—Drs. Lane and McKean were immediately called and examined the wounds. The physicians varied in their opinions as to the extent of the injury. One was of opinion that there was a great matter of doubt about her surviving, and the other that the injury was not of a serious nature.

McDonald admits that he saw the girl come into the yard and to the pump, but it does not appear that he knew when she went away. There was a great excitement yesterday among the Irish population in that vicinity. The young man ad a partial examination in the Police Court, and was committed for further investigation.

There was not one execution in all Ireland in 1840, and but 27 sentenced to transportation for life and four for 7 years.



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CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
NO. 32 & 34 ANN STREET---OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that this is the CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT in the city, to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a fine Dress or FROCK COAT, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

RICH SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of Ready Made Articles, or can have them made to order: Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, 1 day; a Coat, one day. It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants or Vest, cannot be made in An—ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any Garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser and is not 20 per cent less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

☞ Particular attention paid to cutting of Garments. LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

☞ All are invited to call, whether they purchase or not—particularly purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ JOHN FRASER, Cutter. 6-6

Avarice Outwitted.

The case of a miser who though worth upwards of thirty thousand pounds, was convicted at the Old Bailey, Eng. and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in committing him to bail. An anecdote is related of this man, which shows in a striking manner the depravity of the human heart, and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend and committed it unknown to the rest of his family, to the custody of the divine. However not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will which he left the clergyman only five hundred pounds, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to go to his nephew and heir at law, the miser.

Soon after the old gentleman's death, his nephew rumaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of five hundred pounds in it for the minister, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it in the fire, and took possession of the whole effect in consequence of his uncle's being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and enquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made any will before he died? On being answered by the nephew in the negative, the clergyman very cooly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which the uncle had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of five hundred pounds, to his nephew.

Odd Ideas of Old England.

About 700 years since an Arabian geographer, named Edrisi, employed at the Sicilian Court, described the different countries of the world in a most curious and original work, which adverts briefly to England, and represents it as "a considerable island, *having the shape of an ostrich's head*, and containing flourishing cities, high mountains, great rivers and spacious plains; the soil being fertile, the people brave, active and enterprising, but *the climate subject to a perpetual winter.*" The English channel was noticed in the following terms: "The waters of this sea are thick and of a dark color; the billows rise in it to a fearful height; the depth is immense; darkness reigns there forever; the navigation is difficult; the winds violent, and towards the west the limits are unknown. There exists in this sea many inhabited islands. Few navigators dare to venture into it; and those who do so, although they have the requisite knowledge, as well as boldness, navigate only from coast to coast, and without quitting the shore; besides the favorable time for these voyages is limited to the months of August and September. The chief navigators of those seas are known by the name of Ingleterra (English) or inhabitants of Ingleterra, a large Island containing many cities, inhabited places, fertile fields and rivers. Notwithstanding the formidable character of that sea, and the magnitude of its waves, it contains plenty of excellent fish, and fisheries are carried on in certain places. There are also marine animals of so enormous a size that the inhabitants of the remote islands employ their bones instead of wood in the construction of their houses."

Double Postage. The Journal of Commerce tells a good story of a young Irish woman of the city of New York.—She handed in to the clerk of the Post Office a letter to a friend, and inquired the amount of postage. "Single or double," said the clerk, as usual in such cases; the young woman colored, made a handsome courtesy, and said, "double," Sir, "I was married last week."

File your Newspapers. Always serve and file your newspapers. There times you will have occasion to refer something you have read, and if the papers are faithfully filed away, you know where to go and find it again. years hence—when your children become men and women—a volume of newspapers which was taken in the family in the of their childhood will be a valuable almost sacred book to them. A newspaper gives "the passing tidings of the times," but the fashions of things change greatly in the course of years, and the thing of *correct* history, betraying the spirit, as well as recording the events of former periods, a file of old newspapers will be found peculiarly interesting.

To preserve papers well, have them paste board covers, each as large as page of the newspaper, and attach them together at the back. Within these covers place the unfolded newspaper as soon as you and the family have done reading it, and place it away on some shelf or drawer. This will keep the numbers together and prevent their being worn off at the corners, or lost by being scattered about the house.

A Wreck.

We learn from Messrs. Topliff's that the ship Susan Drew, Capt. Baker from Liverpool, for Boston, went ashore on a point of rocks, on Milk Island, off Cape Ann, about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and now remains in a cove beyond the point, in about six feet of water. The passengers, among whom were several ladies, all got off, the masts were standing, and it is believed that neither the vessel nor cargo will be lost. She had on board a cargo of railroad iron, bar iron, nearly 100 crates of crockery, dry goods, &c. Capt. Babbidge believes he had taken no observation for days, and supposed himself on the shore.

More Burning on the Frontier. The Toronto Patriot states that on Sunday night, the 10th inst., "The Cottage Inn," opposite Clifton House Hotel, at the Falls of Niagara, was by an incendiary. The house had been leased the day previous for a term of years. The tenant had not yet removed into it, nor had it been occupied for a month previously. The whole was the property of Capt. Creighton, now resident in Toronto, who having been in to effect any insurance thereon, therefore suffers a loss of between 6 and £700. The gentleman's barns, stables and out-houses on the same property were also burned by an incendiary in September, 1839.

The Portland Argus states that Moses Butterfield murdered his wife and two youngest children in Sumner, Oxford county, Me. on Wednesday last. The others of the family only saved themselves by flight. Mr. B has been hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town but has been subject to fits of insanity, and this last attack took the form of religious phrenzy. His alleged reason for murdering his family was to save them from eternal ruin at the approaching end of the world. He has been committed to jail.

Store Breaking. The clothing store of Mr Wilbur, in Blackstone street, was entered on Saturday night last, and ready made goods to the amount of $300 or $500 were stolen. The robbers effected the back part of the building through a window.

Serious Accident. A Mr James Rogers was instantly killed while attempting to blow up the wreck of a ship at Odiorne's Point below Portsmouth N. H.

Massachusetts owns 526,000 tons of shipping—New York 468,000—Maine 200,000—Maryland 110,000—Pennsylvania 112,000—Louisiana 109,000.

Three hundred and twenty bbls herring were caught in the Mattakeesett River at Edgartown, on the night of the 21st and 22d.